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9770.1 – Aleutians

The following presents regional organizational information for the Aleutians Geographic Zone:

Boroughs

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Aleutians East Borough	3380 C Street, Suite 205 Anchorage, AK 99503	274-7555	276-7569	www.aleutianseast.org admin@aleutianseast.org

Regional Native Corporation

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Aleut Corporation	4000 Old Seward Hwy, #300 Anchorage, AK 99503	576-4300		www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com

School Districts

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Aleutian Region School District	PO Box 92230 Anchorage, AK 99509	277-2648	277-2649	www.aleutregion.org aleutreg@aleutregion.org
Aleutians East School District	PO Box 429 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-5222	383-3496	www.aebisd.org sgundersen@aebisd.org
Unalaska City School District	PO Box 570 Unalaska, AK 99685	581-3151	581-3152	www.ucsd.net dsanborn@ucsd.net

Regional Development

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380	562-0438	info@swamc.org

Housing Authority

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Aleutian Housing Authority	4000 Old Seward Hwy #202 Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146	563-3105	www.aleutian-housing.com dand@aleutian-housing.com

Regional Health Corporation

Organization	Address	Phone	Fax	Website/Email
Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association	201 East 3 rd Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501	276-2700	279-4351	www.apiai.com apiai@apiai.org
Eastern Aleutian Tribes	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440		www.easternaleutiantribes.com

9770.1.1 – Aleutians East Borough Community Profile

ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	2,643 (2005 State Demographer est.)
Borough Located In	Aleutians East Borough
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class Borough
Native Entities	N/A

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Aleutians East Borough	3380 C Street, Suite 205 Anchorage, AK 99503	383-2699 276-7569 (fax)	www.aleutianseast.org abailey@aeboro.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Based in Sand Point, the Borough comprises the westernmost portion of the Alaska Peninsula, and a number of Aleutian Islands. There are five incorporated cities and two unincorporated villages within the boundaries of the borough, which lies at approximately 57°N/162°W. The Aleutians East Borough is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. The area encompasses 6,988.1 sq. miles
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History, Culture, & Demographics	of land and 8,023.5 sq. miles of water. The Borough lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from -9° to 76°F. Annual precipitation is 33 inches and annual snowfall is 52 inches. According to archaeological evidence, the area has been inhabited by the Unanga since the last ice age. Early contact was with Russian fur traders who sought sea otters in these islands. Whaling, fishing and cannery operations brought an influx of Scandinavian and European fishermen in the early 1900s. During World War II the area was a strategic military site for the Aleutian Campaign, and many locals were evacuated to Ketchikan. The area's rich resources have cultivated an extremely diverse population of non-Natives, Natives and Asians. The Unanga were called "Aleut" by Russian traders. "Unangas" speak the western dialect, and "Unangan" speak the eastern dialect.
Economy	The Borough's economy is cash-based. Commercial fishing and fish processing dominate and occur almost year-round. 222 borough residents hold commercial fishing permits. Sand Point is home to the largest fishing fleet in the Aleutian Chain. Salmon and pacific cod processing occur at Peter Pan Seafoods (Port Moller and King Cove), Trident Seafoods (Sand Point and Akutan), and Bering Pacific (False Pass). The Peter Pan cannery in King Cove is one of the largest operations under one roof in Alaska. Transportation and other services provide year-round employment.

9770.111 – Adak Community Profile

ADAK COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	326 (2010DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police	City Police Department (593-3323)
State Troopers	Serviced through the King Salmon Post (592-3848)
Fire	Adak Fire Department (592-0680)
Medical	Adak Medical Clinic (592-8383)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Aleut Corporation	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
Aleutian Regional School District City of Adak	PO Box 92230 Anchorage, AK 99509 PO Box 2011 Adak, AK 99546	277-2648 277-2649 (fax) 592-4500 592-4262 (fax)	www.aleutregion.org jbeckford@aleutregion.org www.adak-ak.us clerk@adak-ak.gov
Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 977-1446 (fax)	www.eatribes.org
TDX Adak Generating LLC	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org
	1082 Hillside Blvd Adak, AK 99546	592-2490	

GENERAL

<i>Location and Climate</i>	Adak is located on Kuluk Bay on Adak Island in the Aleutian Island Chain, approximately 1,300 miles southwest of Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska. Flight time to Anchorage is three hours. Adak is the southern-most community in Alaska, on the latitude of Vancouver Island in Canada, at approximately 51.872°N/176.628610°W. (Sec. 10, T096S, R195W, Seward Meridian) Adak lies in the maritime climate zone, characterized by persistently overcast skies, high winds, and frequent cyclonic storms. Winter squalls produce wind gusts in excess of 100 knots. During the summer, extensive fog forms over the Bering Sea and North Pacific. Average temperatures range from 20° to 60°F, but wind chill factors can be severe. Total precipitation is 64 inches annually, with an average accumulated snowfall of 100 inches, primarily in the mountains.
<i>History, Culture, & Demographics</i>	The Aleutian Islands were historically occupied by the Unangas. The once heavily-populated island was eventually abandoned in the early 1800s as the Aleutian Islands hunters followed the Russian fur trade eastward and famine set in on the Andreanof Island group. Yet, they continued to actively hunt and fish around the island over the years, until World War II broke out. Adak Army installations allowed U.S. forces to mount a successful offensive against the Japanese-held islands of Kiska and Attu. After the war, Adak was developed as a Naval Air Station, playing an important role during the Cold War as a submarine surveillance center. Large earthquakes rocked the Island in 1957, 1964 and 1977. At its peak, the station housed 6,000 naval personnel and their families. In 1994, severe military cut-backs occurred, closing family housing and schools. The station officially closed on March 31, 1997 and currently houses civilians. The Aleut Corporation acquired Adak's facilities under a land transfer agreement with the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Navy/Department of Defense. Properties are currently under lease. About 30 families with children relocated to Adak in September 1998, most of them Aleut Corp. shareholders, and the school has reopened. Aleut Corp. is currently developing Adak as a commercial and fishing center. The community formed a Second Class City government in April 2001.
<i>Economy</i>	<p>The population of the community consists of 37% Alaska Native or part Native. Since World War II, the U.S. Navy developed outstanding facilities and recreation opportunities at Adak, including an \$18-million hospital built in 1990, a movie theater, roller skating rink, swimming pools, ski lodge, bowling alleys, skeet range, auto hobby shop, photo lab, racquetball and tennis courts; the Aleut Corporation now owns the facilities, but all currently remain closed.</p> <p>A land exchange between Aleut Corp., the U.S. Navy, and the Department of the Interior has transferred most of the naval facilities to the Aleut Corp. A portion of the island remains within the National Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, managed by U.S. Fish & Wildlife. Contractors are performing an environmental cleanup. Adak currently provides a fueling port and crew transfer facility for foreign fishing fleets -- an airport, docks, housing facilities, restaurant, grocery and ship supply store are available. Icicle Seafood's operates an onshore processing facility for Pacific cod, pollock, mackerel, halibut, albacore and brown king crab. Four residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for groundfish. Wildlife viewing (seals, otters, caribou), hunting, fishing, hiking, and WWII military installation facilities draws visitors.</p>

TRANSPORTATION

<i>Accessibility</i>	Located 1,200 miles southwest of Anchorage. There are approximately 16 miles of paved roads, and other gravel and dirt roads.
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Airport Facilities	Adak Airport has a control tower (<u>not used</u>) and two asphalt paved runways, both at an elevation of 19': one measures 7,790' long by 200' wide; the other runway measures 7,605' by 200' wide. The city operates the airport terminal.
Airline Services	Alaska Airlines operates passenger service. Grant Aviation provides charter service as requested (from Unalaska).
Freight	Alaska Airlines operates cargo jet service.
Vessel Support:	There are three deep water docks and fueling facilities; Adak Marine Services, (subsidiary of Aleut Enterprises) operates the port, Adak Petroleum (subsidiary of Aleut Enterprises) runs the fuel pier. The city has expanded the Sweeper Cove small boat harbor, and seeks further dock expansion, new moorage floats and breakwaters.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Adak Telephone Utility: (1-888-328-4222); AT&T: (1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	Windy City Broadband: (1-888-328-4222)	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	Adak Cablevision	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	TDX Adak Generating	
Fuel	Diesel, unleaded gasoline and Jet A	
Fuel Storage	Aleut Enterprises (22,000,000 gallons)	
Housing	Aleut Real Estate (592-2325), Little Michael Lodges (592-9864)	
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from Lake Bonnie Rose and Lake De Marie, stored in 4 water tanks throughout the community, and piped to facilities and housing units. The wastewater treatment system discharges through a marine outfall line to Kuluk Bay.	
Miscellaneous	One school is located in the community, attended by 20 students. There is a permitted landfill; Roberts Landfill is a Class 3.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

9770.1.2 – Akutan Community Profile

AKUTAN COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	1027 (2010 U.S. Census)
Borough Located In	Aleutians East Borough
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation Village: Native Village of Akutan (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit: Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated Profit: Akutan Corporation

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police	City Police Department (698-2227)
State Troopers	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)

<i>VPSO</i>	State VPSO (698-2315)
<i>Fire</i>	Akutan Fire Department (698-2227); Akutan First Responders (698-2208 or 698-2315)
<i>Medical</i>	Anesia Kudrin Memorial Clinic (698-2208)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>Akutan Corporation</i>	PO Box 8 Akutan, AK 99553	698-2206 698-2207 (fax)	
<i>Aleut Corporation</i>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<i>Aleutian Housing Authority</i>	520 E 32 nd Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<i>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</i>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<i>City of Akutan</i>	PO Box 109 Akutan, AK 99553	698-2228 698-2202 (fax)	
<i>Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated</i>	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 977-1446 (fax)	www.eatribes.org
<i>Native Village of Akutan</i>	PO Box 89 Akutan, AK 99553	698-2300 698-2301 (fax)	akutanaleuttribe@hotmail.com
<i>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</i>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

GENERAL

<i>Location and Climate</i>	Akutan is located on Akutan Island in the eastern Aleutians, one of the Krenitzin Islands of the Fox Island group, approximately 35 miles east of Unalaska and 766 air miles southwest of Anchorage, at approximately 54.136°N/165.773°W. (Sec. 11, T070S, R112W, Seward Meridian.) Akutan lies in the maritime climate zone, with mild winters and cool summers. Mean temperatures range from 22° to 55°F. Precipitation averages 28 inches per year. High winds and storms are frequent in the winter, and fog is common in the summer.
<i>History, Culture, & Demographics</i>	Akutan began in 1878 as a fur storage and trading port for the Western Fur & Trading Company; the company's agent established a commercial cod fishing and processing business that quickly attracted nearby Unangan to the community. In 1878, a Russian Orthodox Church and a school were built; the Alexander Nevsky Chapel replaced the original chapel in 1918. The Pacific Whaling Company built a whale processing station across the bay from Akutan in 1912; it was the only whaling station in the Aleutians and operated until 1939. After the Japanese attacked Unalaska in June 1942, the U.S. government evacuated Akutan residents to the Ketchikan area. The village was re-established in 1944, although many villagers chose not to return. This exposure to the outside world brought many changes to the traditional lifestyle and attitudes of the community. The city incorporated in 1979. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Akutan. The population of the community consists of 16% Alaska Native or part Native. Akutan is a fishing community, and is the site of a traditional Unangan village. Approximately 75 persons are year-round residents; the majority of the population is transient fish processing workers that live in group quarters.

Economy Commercial fish processing dominates Akutan's cash-based economy, and many locals are seasonally employed. Trident Seafoods operates a large processing plant west of the City for cod, crab, pollock and fish meal. The population of Akutan can double during processing months. Seven residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for halibut and other groundfish. Subsistence foods include seal, salmon, herring, halibut, clams, wild cattle, and game birds

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Boats and amphibious aircraft are the only means of transportation into Akutan. High waves may limit accessibility during winter months. The State Ferry arrives from Kodiak bi-monthly between May and October.
Airport Facilities	Akutan has no airstrip due to the steep terrain, however, a seaplane base is available and open to the public.
Airline Services	Daily air service is provided from nearby Unalaska.
Freight	Cargo is delivered weekly by freighter from Seattle; the city owns and operates a landing craft, the M/V Akutan.
Vessel Support:	A 200 ft. dock and a small boat mooring basin are available. A new boat harbor will open in 2015 and will provide moorage for 58 vessels ranging up to 165 feet in length.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	City of Akutan	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Akutan Electric Utility	
Fuel	Diesel, and unleaded gasoline	
Fuel Storage	Trident Seafood (1,786,590 gallons); City of Akutan (80,000 gallons); Aleutian East Schools (1,100 gallons)	
Housing	Bayview Plaza Hotel (698-2206); Salmon Berry Inn (698-2206)	
Water & Sewage	Water is supplied by a local stream and dam, originally constructed in 1927. Water is treated and piped into all homes. Funds have been requested to develop two new water catchment dams, and construct a new 125,000-gal. water storage tank and treatment plant. Sewage is piped to a community septic tank, with effluent discharge through an ocean outfall. Refuse is collected three times a week; a new landfill site and incinerator were recently completed. The city recycles aluminum. Trident Seafoods operates its own water, sewer and electric facilities.	
Miscellaneous		

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	Tribal Offices Capacity of 20, Internet service (698-2300); City of Akutan Office –Capacity of 15, Internet service (698-2228); Trident Seafood – Capacity of 100, Internet service (698-2211)
Potential Staging Areas	City Dock – Capacity of 10 (698-2228); Hovercraft Pad – Capacity of 20 (698-2228); Trident Seafood – Capacity of 100 (698-2211)

Local Spill Response Equipment	The City of Akutan (698-2228) maintains spill response equipment including: 500 feet of containment boom, 240 feet of sorbent boom, sorbent pads, a backhoe and skiff with outboard.
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9770.1.3 – Atka Community Profile

ATKA COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	61 (DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation Village Native Village of Atka (Federally Recognized Tribe) Non-Profit Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated; Profit Atxam Corporation

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
VPSO	State VPSO (839-2258)
Fire	City of Atka Volunteer Fire Department (839-2214)
Medical	Atka Village Clinic (839-2232)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Aleut Corporation	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
Aleutian Housing Authority	520 E 32 nd Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
Aleutian Pribilof Island Association	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
Atxam Corporation	PO Box 47001 Atka, AK 99547	839-2237 839-2217 (fax)	
City of Atka	PO Box 47070 Atka, AK 99547	839-2233 839-2234 (fax)	
Native Village of Atka	PO Box 47030 Atka, AK 99547	839-2229 839-2269 (fax)	atkaira@gci.net
Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Atka is located on Atka Island, 1,200 air miles southwest from Anchorage and 350 miles west of Unalaska, at approximately 52.196°N/174.201°W. (Sec. 22, T092S, R176W, Seward Meridian.) Atka lies in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from 20° to 60°F. Precipitation averages 60 inches per year and snowfall averages 61 inches per year. There are frequent winds and severe storms in the winter and calm, foggy weather in summer.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The island has been occupied by Unangas for at least 2,000 years. Unangas speak the western dialect, known since the Russian era as "Aleuts." Recent archaeological evidence indicates that the present village site may have had human use since prehistoric times. The first contact with Russians occurred in 1747, and Atka became an important trade site and safe harbor for Russians. In

1787 a number of hunters were enslaved and relocated to the Pribilofs to work in the fur seal harvest. The townsite was settled in the 1860s. After the end of the sea otter hunting era in the late 1800s, Atka had no viable cash economy. Reindeer were introduced to the island in 1914, and during the 1920s, Atka became relatively affluent due to fox farming. After the Japanese attacked Unalaska and seized Attu and Kiska in June 1942, the U.S. Government evacuated Atka residents to the Ketchikan area. Atka was burned to the ground to prevent Japanese forces from using it and advancing. The community was rebuilt by the U.S. Navy after the War and residents were allowed to return. Many Attu villagers, released from imprisonment in Japan in 1945, relocated to Atka. This exposure to the outside world brought many changes in the traditional culture and attitudes in the community. The city incorporated in 1988.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Atka IRA. The population of the community consists of 91% Alaska Native or part Native. A traditional Unangas settlement, exposure to the outside world has brought changes to the traditional lifestyle, yet the Aleut language is still spoken in one-fourth of homes. The St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Church is a central part of village life. Sea lions and other sea mammals are an important part of the subsistence lifestyle, and meat is shared village-wide on an informal basis. The economy is based on subsistence living and wages earned from the halibut fishery. A small local fish processing plant, Atka Pride Seafoods, operates seasonally to serve the local fleet; they currently process halibut and black cod. Nine residents hold commercial fishing permits. A number of offshore fish processors carry out crew changes through Atka. Year-round income opportunities in the village are limited to education- and government-related work. A reindeer herd of over 2,500 head provides a source of meat.

Economy

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Accessible by air or sea
Airport Facilities	Atka has a State-owned 4,500' long by 100' wide asphalt, lighted runway.
Airline Services	Scheduled aircraft from Unalaska and chartered flights from Cold Bay or Unalaska.
Freight	Coastal Transportation provides freight service from May to October.
Vessel Support:	A new dock and port facility, operated by the City, were recently completed 5 miles from town.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIO NS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	Atxam Village Corporation	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Andreanof Electric Corporation	
Fuel	Unknown	
Fuel Storage	City of Atka (200,000 gallons)	
Housing	The city of Atka has 2 rooms with kitchen facilities for rent. The Atka Village Council has a 3-bedroom bed & breakfast for rent with kitchen and laundry facilities. Nazan Bay Inn, owned by APICDA Joint Venture, has 4 bedrooms with kitchen, laundry facilities and sauna.	
Water & Sewage	The community system was constructed in 1978 and expanded in 1982 to a new housing area. A stream and wooden reservoir dam northwest of the city supplies	

water, which is stored in two 30,000-gallon water tanks before distribution. All 50 homes are plumbed and connected to the piped water and sewer system. Sewage is piped to a central septic system; wastewater flows untreated through outfall lines into Nazan Bay. Garbage is collected twice a week. In 2007/2008 major water and sanitation projects will be completed. The Hydroelectric plant at Chuniisax Creek generates Atka's electrical needs..

Miscellaneous

The community has one school, attended by 25 students. Fishing/hunting licenses available, although there are no guide or repair services.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

9770.1.4 – Cold Bay Community Profile

COLD BAY COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	108 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Aleutians East Borough
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
EMS	City of Cold Bay (532-2585 or 522-2772)
Fire	City of Cold Bay Volunteer Fire Department (532-5000)
Medical	Livingston Memorial Clinic (532-2000); Peter Pan Seafoods' Port Moller Medical Clinic- seasonal (987-2207)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Aleut Corporation	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
City of Cold Bay	PO Box 10 Cold Bay , AK 99571	532-2401 532-2671 (fax)	coldbayak@arctic.net
Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 977-1446 (fax)	www.eatribes.org
G&K, Incorporated	PO Box 117 Cold Bay, AK 99571	532-2407 532-2513 (fax)	
Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Cold Bay is located in the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge at the western end of the Alaska Peninsula, 634 miles southwest of Anchorage and 180 miles northeast of Unalaska. It lies at approximately 55.185°N/162.721°W. (Sec. 01, T058S, R089W, Seward Meridian.) The city has a maritime climate, and temperatures generally range from 25° to 60°F. The average annual rainfall is 36 inches, and
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History, Culture, & Demographics	average annual snowfall is 55 inches. Wind speeds of 30 mph are common for Cold Bay. Archaeological sites dating to the last ice age indicate the area around Cold Bay was once inhabited by a large Native population and was used by European hunters and trappers throughout the 19th century. Nearby Izembeck Lagoon was named in 1827 by Count Feodor Kutke, after Karl Izembeck, a surgeon aboard the sloop "Moller." During World War II, Cold Bay was the site of the strategic air base Fort Randall, and its newly constructed runway was the largest in the state, at that time and for many years. The city incorporated in 1982.
Economy	The population of the community consists of 17% Alaska Native or part Native. Subsistence and recreational fishing and hunting are a part of the local culture. Up to 70,000 Canada geese migrate through Cold Bay in the fall. Izembeck Lagoon offers the world's largest eelgrass beds, feeding grounds for more than 100,000 brant during their spring and fall migrations. Cold Bay services the fishing industry and houses a number of federal offices with services focused on Aleutian transportation and wildlife protection. State and federal government and airline support services provide the majority of local employment, and Cold Bay provides services and fuel for the fishing industry. Two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Because of its central location and modern airport with a 10,000' runway, Cold Bay serves as the regional center for air transportation on the Alaska Peninsula and as an international hub for private aircraft.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Cold Bay is a regional transportation center and provides scheduled flights to surrounding communities.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned 10,415' long by 150' wide paved and lighted runway with a 5,126' long by 150' wide paved crosswind runway, an FAA Flight Service Station, and a seaplane base are available.
Airline Services	Scheduled and charter service from Anchorage and local area.
Freight	Marine cargo services are available monthly from Seattle, but not from Anchorage.
Vessel Support:	The community has a dock, but wants to develop a breakwater, boat harbor and boat launch. The State Ferry operates bi-monthly from Kodiak between May and October.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Interior Telephone Co: (1-800-478-3127); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KDLG-AM; KSDP-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office	
Electricity	G&K, Incorporated	
Fuel	White gas, kerosene, diesel and unleaded gasoline.	
Fuel Storage	Aleut Enterprises Corp (557,800 gals.); G&K Electric (13,400); AK DOT (23,819); FAA (2,000); Aleutians East Schools (2,790); City (3,300); U.S. Fish & Wildlife (25,000); Peninsula Air (15,300); U.S. Air Force (4,800); AT&T Alascom (500) Frosty Fuel (553,728)	

Housing	Bear Foot Inn Alaska (532-2327), operates a hotel, restaurant, bar and store. Lodging is also available at Cold Bay Lodge (532-2767); Bay View Inn (532-2022) and R&R Guide Service (532-2797)
Water & Sewage	Water is supplied by one well and stored in a 213,000-gallon tank. Most residents are connected to the piped water and sewer system; a few homes have individual wells and septic systems. The sewage treatment plant can process up to 45,000 gallons a day. In 1999, construction of two new wells, a water treatment building, new water distribution lines, and sewer collection lines was completed. A new city shop was also constructed. Residents transport their own refuse to the landfill, located 1.5 miles north of the City. A feasibility study will determine whether to clean up or replace the old landfill. The ADOT provides firefighting and rescue services.
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 10 students. Cold Bay is used to visitors and welcomes tourists, fishermen and others coming through this isolated community.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	Community Center – Capacity of 150 (532-2401); Library – Capacity of 30, Internet Service (532-2401); ASI – Capacity of 100, Internet service(9532-2407); School Gym – Capacity of 200 (532-2409)
Potential Staging Areas	G&K ASI (532-2407)
Local Spill Response Equipment	Frosty Fuel (532-2467) maintains some local response equipment.

9770.1.5 – False Pass Community Profile

FALSE PASS COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	108 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Aleutians East Borough
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation Non-Profit Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated Profit Isanotski Corporation Village Native Village of False Pass (Federally Recognized Tribe)

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
VPSO	State VSPO (548-2223)
Fire	False Pass Volunteer Fire Department (548-2319)
Medical	Anne Hoblet Memorial Clinic (548-2241)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Aleut Corporation	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
Aleutian Housing Authority	520 E 32 nd Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
Aleutian Pribilof Island Association	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org

<i>City of False Pass</i>	PO Box 50 False Pass, AK 99583	548-2214 548-2214 (fax)	
<i>Isanotski Corporation</i>	PO Box 9 False Pass, AK 99583	548-2217 548-2317 (fax)	www.isanotski.alaska.com
<i>Native Village of False Pass</i>	PO Box 29 False Pass, AK 99583	548-2227 548-2256 (fax)	falsepasstribegmail.com
<i>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</i>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

GENERAL

<i>Location and Climate</i>	False Pass is located on the eastern shore of Unimak Island on a strait connecting the Pacific Gulf of Alaska to the Bering Sea, 646 air miles southwest of Anchorage. The city owns approximately 66 square miles of land and water. False Pass lies at approximately 54.853°N/163.408°W. (Sec. 34, T061S, R094W, Seward Meridian.) The town is in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures generally range from 11° to 55°F. Snowfall averages 56 inches, with total annual precipitation of 33 inches. Prevailing southeast winds are constant and often strong during winter. Fog is common during summer months.
<i>History, Culture, & Demographics</i>	The name False Pass is derived from the fact that what appears as a pass from the Pacific Ocean to the Bering Sea is not practical since the Bering side of the strait is extremely shallow and cannot accommodate large vessels. In the early 1900s, a homesteader originally settled the area, which grew with the establishment of a cannery in 1917. Natives emigrated from Morzhovoi, Sanak Island and Ikatan when the cannery was built. The cannery operated continuously, except for 1973 - 1976, when two hard winters depleted the fish resources; Peter Pan Seafoods subsequently purchased the cannery, but it was destroyed by fire in March 1981 and not rebuilt. A post office was established in 1921; the city incorporated in 1990. A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the False Pass Tribal Council. The population of the community consists of 66% Alaska Native or part Native. The community is primarily Unangan. Fishing, fish processing and subsistence activities are the mainstays of the lifestyle. The sale of alcohol is restricted to the package store.
<i>Economy</i>	Commercial salmon fishing and fishing services drive the local economy. False Pass is an important refueling stop for Bristol Bay and Bering Sea fishing fleets. Bering Pacific and Peter Pan Seafoods process the commercial catch. Eleven residents hold commercial fishing permits. Cash income is supplemented by subsistence hunting and fishing; salmon, halibut, geese, caribou, seals and wild cattle on Sanak Island are utilized.

TRANSPORTATION

<i>Accessibility</i>	Boats and aircraft provide the only means of transportation into False Pass.
<i>Airport Facilities</i>	A State-owned 2,150' long by 60' wide gravel airstrip and a seaplane base are available.
<i>Airline Services</i>	Mail and passenger flights arrive three times weekly.
<i>Freight</i>	Cargo barges are available from Seattle. No local taxi or delivery services exist in False Pass. The State Ferry operates once a month between May and October from Kodiak.
<i>Vessel Support:</i>	Construction of a new small boat harbor was completed in 2009.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KDLG-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	False Pass Electric Association	
Fuel	Marine gas, diesel, propane, and unleaded gasoline.	
Fuel Storage	Peter Pan Seafoods (321,700 gallons); City of False Pass (34,000 gallons); Aleutians East Schools (968 gallons)	
Housing	Accommodations are limited: there is one bed and breakfast; bunkhouse rooms may be available seasonally at Bering Pacific or Peter Pan fish processors.	
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from a nearby spring and reservoir, treated and stored in a 60,000-gallon tank; most homes are connected to the piped water system. All homes are fully plumbed. Residents use individual septic tanks for sewage disposal; the city operates a septic sludge tanker and sludge disposal site. Wastewater from seafood processing flows directly into an outfall line. Recent water system improvements include an enlarged dam and a second 60,000-gallon water tank.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 5 students. The city collects refuse twice a week.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

9770.1.6 – King Cove Community Profile

KING COVE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	938 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Aleutians East Borough
Incorporation Type	1 st Class City
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation Non-Profit Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated Profit The King Cove Corporation Village Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove (Federally Recognized Tribe)

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
VPSO	State VPSO (497-2555)
Police	City of King Cove Police (497-2210)
Fire	King Cove Volunteer Fire & Rescue (497-2210)
Medical	King Cove Medical Clinic (497-2311)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove	PO Box 249 King Cove, AK 99612	497-2648 497-2803	ettakuzakin@yahoo.com

Aleut Corporation	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
Aleutian Pribilof Island Association	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
City of King Cove	PO Box 37 King Cove, AK 99612	497-2340 497-2594 (fax)	www.cityofkingcove.com kccityclerk@gmail.com
Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 977-1446 (fax)	www.eatribes.org
Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org
The King Cove Corporation	PO Box 38 King Cove, AK 99612	497-2312 497-2444 (fax)	www.kingcovecorporation.com

GENERAL

Location and Climate	King Cove is located on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula, on a sand spit fronting Deer Passage and Deer Island. It is 18 miles southeast of Cold Bay, 625 miles southwest of Anchorage, and lies at approximately 55.061°N/162.310°W. (Sec. 22, T059S, R086W, Seward Meridian.) King Cove is in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures average 25° to 55°F, with extremes from -9° to 76°F. Snowfall averages 52 inches, and total annual precipitation is 33 inches. Fog during summer and high winds during winter can limit accessibility.
History, Culture, & Demographics	King Cove was founded in 1911 when Pacific American Fisheries built a salmon cannery. Early settlers were Scandinavian, European and Unangan fishermen. Of the first ten founding families, five consisted of a European father and an Aleut mother. The city incorporated in 1949. The cannery operated continuously between 1911 and 1976, when it was partially destroyed by fire, but the adoption of the 200-mile fisheries limit spurred rebuilding. King Cove remains tied to fishing and fish processing. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove. The population of the community consists of 48% Alaska Native or part Native. King Cove is a mixed non-Native and Unangan community. Scandinavians have historically had a large influence on the cultural, economic and social structures.
Economy	King Cove's economy depends almost completely on the year-round commercial fishing and seafood processing industries. The Peter Pan Seafoods facility is one of the largest cannery operations under one roof in Alaska. Up to 500 non-residents are brought in to work the cannery as needed. Sixty-two residents hold commercial fishing permits. Income is supplemented by subsistence activities; salmon, caribou, geese and ptarmigan provide food sources.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	King Cove is accessible only by air and sea.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned 3,500' long by 100' wide gravel runway is available, but unattended, no fuel, no airport facilities, and runway conditions not monitored – visual inspection recommended prior to using.
Airline Services	Scheduled or chartered aircraft from Cold Bay or Sand Point.
Freight	Air and marine cargo capabilities available.

Vessel Support: The ferry and marine cargo services use one of three docks owned by Peter Pan Seafoods. The city operates a deep water dock. The North Harbor provides moorage for 90 boats and is ice-free all year. The Corps of Engineers and Aleutians East Borough constructed the new Babe Newman Harbor and breakwater; the harbor, operated by the city, provides additional moorage for 60' to 150' fishing vessels.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Interior Telephone Co: (1-800-478-3127); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net); Arctic Net/TelAlaska, Inc. (www.arctic.net)	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KSDP-AM	
Cable Provider	Dish	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office	
Electricity	A hydroelectric power project has recently been completed at Delta Creek. Peter Pan Seafoods operates its own electric system.	
Fuel	Unknown.	
Fuel Storage	City of King Cove (127,800 gallons); Aleutians East Schools (5,300 gallons); King Cove Corp. (5,000 gallons); Peter Pan Seafoods (707,448 gallons); Gould & Sons (2,800 gallons)	
Housing	Fleets Inn (497-2312)	
Water & Sewage	Water is supplied by Ram Creek with a sheetpile dam that stores about 980,000 gallons of unfiltered water. A well field and storage tank is located at Delta Creek. All residents are connected to the piped water system and homes are fully plumbed. A piped sewage collection system connects all homes and facilities to central septic tanks. Two lift stations and tanks provide primary (20,000 gallons) and secondary treatment (84,000 gallons) of waste, with discharge through an outfall line.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 110 students.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

9770.1.7 – Nelson Lagoon Community Profile

NELSON LAGOON COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	52 (2010 Estimated Population)
Borough Located In	Aleutians East Borough
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation Non-Profit Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated Profit Nelson Lagoon Corporation Village Native Village of Nelson Lagoon (Federally Recognized Tribe)

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the King Salmon Post (246-3464)
VPSO	State VPSO (989-2232)

Fire Nelson Lagoon Volunteer Fire Department (989-2232)
Medical Nelson Lagoon Clinic (989-2202); Nelson Lagoon First Responders (989-2202)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>Aleut Corporation</i>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<i>Aleutian Housing Authority</i>	520 E 32 nd Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<i>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</i>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<i>Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Incorporated</i>	3380 C Street, Suite 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	277-1440 977-1446 (fax)	www.eatribes.org
<i>Native Village of Nelson Lagoon</i>	PO Box 913 Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571	989-2204 989-2233 (fax)	jgunde1125@aol.com
<i>Nelson Lagoon Corporation</i>	PO Box 913 Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571	989-2204 989-2233 (fax)	
<i>Nelson Lagoon Electrical Cooperative</i>	PO Box 913 Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571	989-2204 989-2233 (fax)	
<i>Nelson Lagoon Enterprises</i>	PO Box 913 Nelson Lagoon, AK 99571	989-2204 989-2233 (fax)	
<i>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</i>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

GENERAL

<i>Location and Climate</i>	Nelson Lagoon is located on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, on a narrow sand spit that separates the lagoon from the Bering Sea. It is 580 miles southwest of Anchorage and lies at approximately 56.001°N/161.202°W. (Sec. 25, T048S, R077W, Seward Meridian.) Nelson Lagoon is in the maritime climate zone, with a constant prevailing wind of 20 to 25 mph. Frequent and dramatic weather changes can occur. Temperatures average 25° to 50°F, with a range from -15° to 75°F. Snowfall averages 56 inches, with a total annual precipitation of 33 inches.
<i>History, Culture, & Demographics</i>	Nelson Lagoon has been used historically as a Unangan summer fish camp. The resources of the lagoon and nearby Bear River are excellent. The lagoon was named in 1882 for Edward William Nelson of the U.S. Signal Corps, an explorer in the Yukon Delta region between 1877 and 1920. A salmon saltery operated from 1906 to 1917, which attracted Scandinavian fishermen, but there has been no cannery since then. Year-round occupation of the community began in 1965 when a school was built. A federally recognized tribe is located in the community, the Native Village of Nelson Lagoon. The population of the community consists of 82% Alaska Native or part Native. The culture is focused on commercial fishing and subsistence activities. There is a strong community pride and loyalty among the residents, with a desire to maintain their lifestyle with slow, monitored growth and development that can be well managed by the residents.
<i>Economy</i>	Nelson Lagoon is situated in the middle of a rich and productive salmon fisheries area; 24 residents hold commercial fishing permits, primarily salmon gillnet. Subsistence activities balance the seasonal nature of the fishery. Some trapping

occurs. Residents are interested in developing a small seafood processing and cold storage facility

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Nelson Lagoon is accessible only by air and sea.
Airport Facilities	A State-owned 4,000' long by 75' wide gravel runway serves regularly-scheduled flights. Large seabirds feed on the beach adjacent to runway.
Airline Services	Air charters from Cold Bay.
Freight	Freight arrives by ship or barge at the Peter Pan Seafoods dock, 30 miles away, at Port Moller.
Vessel Support:	Facilities include a dock, boat ramp, harbormaster's office and warehouse.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KDLG-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Nelson Lagoon Electric Cooperative.	
Fuel	None.	
Fuel Storage	Nelson Lagoon Fuel Enterprise (140,000 gallons.); Aleutians East Schools (1,500 gallons); Harold Thompson (3,000 gallons)	
Housing	Tides Inn & Cafe; The Bering Inn	
Water & Sewage	Water comes from a lake about 10 miles from Nelson Lagoon and is treated; water storage capacity is 600,000 gallons. All homes are connected to the piped water system. Individual septic systems enable households to have complete plumbing. The water system needs major improvements, including repair of the distribution system and a new storage tank.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 18 students. There are no garbage collection services, but a landfill is available.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

9770.1.8 – Nikolski Community Profile

NIKOLSKI COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	18 (2010 Estimated Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation Non-Profit Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated Profit Chaluka Corporation Village Native Village of Nikolski (Federally Recognized Tribe)

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Dutch Harbor Post (581-1432)
Fire	Nikolski Volunteer Fire Department (576-2225)
Medical	Nikolski Health Clinic (576-2204)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Aleut Corporation	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
Aleutian Housing Authority	520 E 32 nd Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
Aleutian Pribilof Island Association	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
Chaluka Corporation	PO Box 104 Nikolski, AK 99638	576-2215	
Native Village of Nikolski	PO Box 105 Nikolski, AK 99638	576-2225 576-2205 (fax)	nvnikolski@hotmail.com
Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Nikolski is located on Nikolski Bay, off the southwest end of Umnak Island, one of the Fox Islands. It lies 116 air miles west of Unalaska, 900 air miles from Anchorage, at approximately 52.938°N/168.867°W. (Sec. 04, T084S, R136W, Seward Meridian.) Nikolski is in a maritime climate zone. Temperatures generally range from 11° to 65°F. Snowfall averages 41 inches; total precipitation is 21 inches. Strong winds are frequent during the winter and fog during the summer, which limits accessibility.
History, Culture, & Demographics	Nikolski is reputed by some to be the oldest continuously occupied community in the world. Archaeological evidence from Ananiuliak Island, on the north side of Nikolski Bay, dates as far back as 8,500 years ago. The Chaluka archaeological site in the village of Nikolski indicates 4,000 years of virtually continuous occupation. People were living in Nikolski before the pyramids were built, the Mayan calendar was invented, or the Chinese language was written. In 1834, it was the site of sea otter hunting, and was recorded by the Russians as "Recheshnoe," which means "river." In 1920, a boom in fox farming occurred. The local Unangan became affluent enough to purchase a relatively large boat, the "Umnak Native," though it met shipwreck in 1933. The Aleutian Livestock Company established a sheep ranch in 1926. In June 1942, after the Japanese attacked Unalaska and seized Attu and Kiska, residents were evacuated to the Ketchikan area. Locals were allowed to return in 1944, but the exposure to the outside world brought about many changes in the traditional lifestyle and community attitudes. In the 1950s, the Air Force constructed a White Alice radar communication site here, which provided some jobs, but it was abandoned in 1977. A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Native Village of Nikolski. The population of the community consists of 69% Alaska Native or part Native. Residents are known as Unangan, and Aleut is spoken in three-quarters of all homes. Subsistence activities, sheep and cattle raising, and fishing-related employment sustain the community.

Economy Most residents support themselves by working outside the village at crab canneries and on processing ships. The lack of a harbor and dock has limited fisheries-related activities. The village is interested in developing a small value-added fish processing plant and a sport-fishing lodge to attract new and former residents, who left Nikolski for economic reasons. The Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association recently purchased a sport-fishing charter boat. Sheep, cattle and horses graze over much of the island. Income is supplemented by subsistence activities, which provide a substantial part of the villagers' diets; salmon, halibut, seals and ducks are utilized.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	By air or sea only.
Airport Facilities	Nikolski has a 3,500' unlighted gravel runway owned by Chaluka Corporation.
Airline Services	Passenger, mail and cargo service available thru scheduled or charter flights from Dutch Harbor. Rain and wind often close the gravel airstrip.
Freight	There are no landings, piers or port facilities for ships.
Vessel Support:	Barges deliver cargo once or twice a year; goods and passengers are lightered three miles to the beach.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIO NS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	None	
Cable Provider	Nikolski IRA Council	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Umnak Power Company	
Fuel	May be available at the Nikolski Native Store.	
Fuel Storage	Nikolski Native Store (23,000 gallons); Umnak Power Co. (23,000 gallons); Aleutian Region Schools (9,500 gallons); Chaluka Corp. Ranch (6,300 gallons)	
Housing	Housing available through the Nikolski IRA Council (576-2225)	
Water & Sewage	The twelve occupied homes in Nikolski are connected to a piped water system and individual septic tanks. All homes are fully plumbed. The Council provides septic pumping services	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 10 students.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

9770.1.9 – Saint George Community Profile

SAINT GEORGE COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	102 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation Non-Profit Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated Profit Saint George Tanaq Corporation

Village Saint George Island (Federally Recognized Tribe)

EMERGENCY SERVICES

<i>State Troopers</i>	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
<i>VPSO</i>	State VSPO (859-2403)
<i>Fire</i>	Saint George EMS/First Responders (859-2225)
<i>Medical</i>	Saint George Clinic (859-2254)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
<i>Aleut Corporation</i>	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
<i>Aleutian Housing Authority</i>	520 E 32 nd Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
<i>Aleutian Pribilof Island Association</i>	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
<i>City of Saint George</i>	PO Box 940 Saint George, AK 99591	859-2236 859-2242 (fax)	
<i>Saint George Island</i>	PO Box 940 Saint George, AK 99591	859-2205 859-2242 (fax)	chris_merculief@yahoo.com
<i>Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference</i>	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org
<i>Saint George Tanaq Corporation</i>	4141 B Street, Suite 301 Anchorage, AK 99503	272-9886 272-9855 (fax)	www.stgeorgetanaq.com

GENERAL

<i>Location and Climate</i>	St. George is located on the northeast shore of St. George Island, the southernmost of five islands in the Pribilofs, 47 miles south of St. Paul Island, 750 air miles west of Anchorage and 250 miles northwest of Unalaska. It lies at approximately 56.600°N/169.542°W. (Sec. 29, T041S, R129W, Seward Meridian.) Over 210 species of birds nest on the cliffs of St. George Island. The climate of St. George is controlled by the cold waters of the Bering Sea. The maritime location results in cool weather year round and a narrow range of mean temperatures varying from 24° to 52°F. Average precipitation is 23 inches, with 57 inches of snowfall. Cloudy, foggy weather is common during summer months.
<i>History, Culture, & Demographics</i>	St. George was discovered in 1786 by Gavrill Pribilof of the Russian Lebedov Lastochkin Co. while looking for the famed northern fur seal breeding grounds. The island was named Sveti Georgiy, and its larger neighbor to the north was originally called St. Peter and St. Paul Island. The Russian American Company enslaved Aleut hunters from Siberia, Unalaska and Atka and relocated them to St. George and St. Paul to harvest the fur seal. Between 1870 and 1910, the U.S. Government leased the Pribilof Islands to private companies, who provided housing, food and medical care to the Aleuts in exchange for work in the fur seal plant. In 1910, the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries took control of the islands, but poverty conditions ensued due to over-harvesting of the seals. During World War II, residents were moved to Funter Bay in Southeast Alaska as part of the area-wide evacuation; unlike Natives evacuated to other areas, they were confined to an abandoned cannery and mine camp. In 1979, the Pribilof Aleuts received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the unfair and unjust treatment they were subjected to under federal administration between 1870 and 1946. In 1983, with

the end of the commercial seal harvest and ensuing withdrawal from the islands, the U.S. government provided \$8 million for St. George and \$12 million for St. Paul to help develop and diversify the local economy. Today, residents are working to develop commercial fisheries and tourism. The city incorporated in 1983.

A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the St. George Island Traditional Council. Predominantly Aleut and Eskimo, the population of the community consists of 92% Alaska Native or part Native. The Pribilof Islands seal population and the community's dependence on it has been a major influence on the local culture; more than a million fur seals congregate on the islands every summer, though the numbers have been declining inexplicably in recent years. Until terminated in 1983, the federally controlled fur seal industry dominated the economy of the Pribilof communities of St. Paul and St. George; the two communities remain closely tied today. Currently, government positions and commercial fishing provide most employment. Puffin Seafoods and Snopac Products operate in St. George. The St. George Aquaculture Assoc. has salmon and shellfish programs. Eleven residents hold commercial fishing permits. Villagers harvest 500 fur seals each year for subsistence purposes. Halibut, reindeer, marine invertebrates, plants and berries also contribute to the local diet.

Economy

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	St. George is accessible only by air and sea
Airport Facilities	There are two airstrips, one owned by the city and a State-owned airport with a 4982' long by 150' wide gravel runway.
Airline Services	Scheduled flights are provided to St. Paul and the mainland.
Freight	Most freight and supplies are delivered by ship from Anchorage on a monthly or bimonthly schedule; cargo from Seattle arrives five or six times a year.
Vessel Support:	There are three docks; one operated by the village corporation, and an inner harbor and dock in Zapadni Bay, 5 miles from town.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020)	COMMUNICATIO NS
Wireless and Internet	None	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KUHB-FM; KNOM-AM	
Cable Provider	Saint George Traditional Council	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	Saint George Municipal Electric Utility	
Fuel	Marine gas, diesel, propane, and unleaded gasoline.	
Fuel Storage	Saint George Delta Fuel Co. (1,050,200 gallons); City of Saint George (4,000 gallons); Peninsula Airways (2,000 gallons); Pribilof Island Schools (1,000 gallons); St. George Tanaq Corp. (5,200 gallons)	
Housing	Saint George Hotel	
Water & Sewage	NOAA constructed a piped water and sewer system during the 1950s. Four wells provide water for the community and the harbor, with 250,000 gallons of storage. Funds have been requested to replace the failing 45-year-old water storage tank and distribution mains. All 60 residences are plumbed and connected to the system. Sewage outfall discharges into the harbor.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 23 students. The city provides refuse collection services. NOAA is completing a federal hazardous waste clean-up on the island and will close the existing landfill.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT*(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)***Potential Command Posts** None identified**Potential Staging Areas** None identified**Local Spill Response** None identified**Equipment**

9770.1.10 – Saint Paul Community Profile

SAINT PAUL COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	479 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	2 nd Class City
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation Non-Profit Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated Profit Tanadgusix Corporation Village Saint Paul Island (Federally Recognized Tribe)

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Dillingham Post (842-5641)
Police	Saint Paul Department of Public Safety (546-3130)
Fire	Saint Paul EMS Rescue Squad (546-2311 ext. 123); Saint Paul Volunteer Fire Department (VHF Channel 16)
Medical	Saint Paul Health Clinic (546-8300)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Aleut Corporation	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
Aleutian Housing Authority	520 E 32 nd Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
Aleutian Pribilof Island Association	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Assoc. City of Saint Paul	PO Box 288 Saint Paul, AK 99660 PO Box 901 Saint Paul, AK 99660	546-2597 546-2450 (fax) 546-2331	www.cbsfa.com
Pribilof School District	PO Box 905 Saint Paul, AK 99660	546-3337 546-2327 (fax)	www.pribilofschools.org newmanc@psd-k12.org
Saint Paul Island	PO Box 86 Saint Paul, AK 99660	546-3200 546-3253 (fax)	president@aleut.com
Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org
Tanadgusix Corporation	4300 B Street, Suite 209 Anchorage, AK 99503	272-2312 272-2350 (fax)	

GENERAL

<i>Location and Climate</i>	<p>St. Paul is located on a narrow peninsula on the southern tip of St. Paul Island, the largest of five islands in the Pribilof's. It lies 47 miles north of St. George Island, 240 miles north of the Aleutian Islands, and 750 air miles west of Anchorage, at approximately 57.122°N/170.275°W. (Sec. 25, T035S, R132W, Seward Meridian.)</p> <p>The climate of St. Paul is arctic maritime with cool weather year-round and a narrow range of mean temperatures, varying from 19° to 51°F. Average precipitation is 25 inches, with snowfall of 56 inches.</p>
<i>History, Culture, & Demographics</i>	<p>The Pribilof's were discovered in 1786 by Russian fur traders. They landed first on St. George, then named the larger island to the north St. Peter and St. Paul Island. In 1788, the Russian American Company enslaved and relocated Aleuts from Siberia, Atka and Unalaska to the Pribilof's to hunt fur seals; their descendants live on the two islands today. In 1870, the Alaska Commercial Company was awarded a 20-year sealing lease by the U.S. Government to provide housing, food and medical care to the Aleuts in exchange for seal harvesting. In 1890, a second 20-year lease was awarded to the North American Commercial Company, however, fur seals had been severely over-harvested and poverty ensued. The 1910 Fur Seal Act ended private leasing on the islands and placed the community and fur seals under the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. Food and clothing were scarce, social and racial segregation were practiced, and working conditions were poor. During World War II, Pribilof Aleuts were moved to Funter Bay in Southeast Alaska as part of the area-wide evacuation; unlike Natives evacuated to other areas, they were confined to an abandoned cannery and mine camp. In 1979, the Aleut Islanders received \$8.5 million in partial compensation for the unfair and unjust treatment they were subject to under federal administration between 1870 and 1946. In 1983, Congress passed the Fur Seal Act Amendments, which ended government control of the commercial seal harvest and the federal presence on the island. Responsibility for providing community services and management of the fur seals was left to local entities; the U.S. government provided \$8 million for St. George and \$12 million for St. Paul to help develop and diversify the local economy. Commercial harvesting on St. Paul ceased in 1985; ownership of fur seal pelts is now prohibited, except for subsistence purposes.</p>
<i>Economy</i>	<p>A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island. The population consists of 87% Alaska Native or part Native, predominantly Aleut and Eskimo. Although subsistence has not historically been the focus of the local culture, today halibut and seal are shared and exchanged with relatives living in other communities for salmon and reindeer. The Russian Orthodox Church plays a strong role in community cohesiveness.</p> <p>The federally controlled fur seal industry dominated the economy of the Pribilof's until 1983. St. Paul is a port for the Central Bering Sea fishing fleet, and major harbor improvements have fueled economic growth. Trident Seafoods and Icicle Seafoods process cod, crab, halibut and other seafood in St. Paul; the community is seeking funds to develop a halibut processing facility. Several offshore processors are serviced out of St. Paul. Thirty residents hold commercial fishing permit. Fur seal rookeries and more than 210 species of nesting sea birds attract almost 700 tourists annually. There is a reindeer herd on the island from a previous commercial venture. Residents subsist on halibut, fur seals (1,645 may be taken each year), reindeer, marine invertebrates, plants and berries.</p>

TRANSPORTATION

<i>Accessibility</i>	Saint Paul is accessible by sea and air.
<i>Airport Facilities</i>	The State-owned gravel runway is 6,500' long by 150' wide in length, and is undergoing major improvements.

Airline Services	Regularly scheduled flights are provided, under Visual Flight Rule conditions. Penn Air is the primary air service provider.
Freight	Most supplies and freight arrive by ship. ACE fly's freight on a charter basis.
Vessel Support:	There is a breakwater, 700' of dock space, and a barge off-loading area. Construction of a small boat harbor was completed in 2010.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	ACS: (1-800-808-8083); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net); TDX Corp.; HughsNet	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KUHB-FM	
Cable Provider	TDX Corp.; Dish Network	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network; Dillingham Legislative Information Office	
Electricity	Saint Paul Municipal Electric Utility	
Fuel	Diesel, propane, and unleaded gasoline.	
Fuel Storage	TDX Corp. (1,573,200 gallons); City of Saint Paul (1,849,890 gallons); Pribilof Island Schools (3,000 gallons); Pribilof Island Processors (1,900 gallons); City Electric (12,100 gallons); Reeve Aleutian Airways (10,200 gallons); Trident Seafoods (12,300 gallons); USCG (300,800 gallons)	
Housing	King Eider Hotel (546-2477) with laundry and shower facilities for guests.	
Water & Sewage	Water is supplied by wells and an aquifer and is then treated; there are two new wooden tanks; one 500,000 gallon and one 300,000 gallon. All 167 homes and facilities are fully plumbed and connected to the piped water and sewer system. An ocean outfall line handles seafood processing waste.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 100 students. The city collects refuse; the village tribe operates a recycling program, which is currently on hold. A landfill, incinerator, sludge and oil disposal site has recently been completed. A \$3 million power plant came online in 2000. A small wind turbine provides power and hot water to the village office, but it is not connected to the power grid; the village corporation has three turbines and more are planned. The community library has wireless.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	Saint Paul recreation hall holds approximately 250 people. POC: Phyllis @ 546-3152.
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

9770.1.11 – Sand Point Community Profile

SAND POINT COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	976 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Aleutians East Borough
Incorporation Type	1 st Class City
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation Non-Profit Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated Profit Shumagin Corporation

Village	Native Village of Unga(Federally Recognized Tribe); Pauloff Harbor Village (Federally Recognized Tribe); Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village (Federally Recognized Tribe)
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EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Serviced through the Dutch Harbor (581-1432) and King Salmon Post (246-3464)
Police	Sand Point Police Department (383-3700)
Fire	Sand Point EMS (383-3700)
Medical	Sand Point Community Health Clinic (383-3151)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Aleut Corporation	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
Aleutian Housing Authority	520 E 32 nd Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
Aleutian Pribilof Island Association	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
Aleutians East Borough School District	PO Box 429 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-5222 383-3496 (fax)	www.aebbsd.org
City of Sand Point	PO Box 249 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-2696 383-2698 (fax)	www.ci.sandpoint.ak.us sptcity@arctic.net
Native Village of Unga	PO Box 508 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-2415 383-5553 (fax)	www.ungatribe.org
Pauloff Harbor Village	PO Box 97 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-6075 383-6094 (fax)	www.pauloffharbortribe.org pauloff@arctic.net
Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point	PO Box 447 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-5616 383-5814 (fax)	www.qttribe.org qttadmin@arctic.net
Shumagin Corporation	PO Box 189 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-3525 383-5356 (fax)	www.shumagin.com
Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Sand Point is located on Humboldt Harbor on Popof Island, off the Alaska Peninsula, 570 air miles from Anchorage. It lies at approximately 55.340°N/160.497°W. (Sec. 08, T056S, R073W, Seward Meridian.) Sand Point is in the maritime climate zone. Temperatures range from -9° to 76°F. Snowfall averages 52 inches, with total annual precipitation at 33 inches.
History, Culture, & Demographics	A San Francisco fishing company founded Sand Point in 1898 as a trading post and cod fishing station. Aleuts from surrounding villages and Scandinavian fishermen were the first residents. Sand Point served as a repair and supply center for gold mining during the early 1900s, but fish processing became the dominant activity in the 1930s. The St. Nicholas Chapel, a Russian Orthodox church built in 1933, is now on the National Register of Historical Places. Aleutian Cold Storage built a halibut plant in 1946. The city incorporated in 1966. A federally recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Qagan Tayagungin Tribe. The population of the community consists of 44% Alaska Native or part

Economy Native, primarily of Aleut decent. Sand Point is characterized as self-sufficient and progressive, with commercial fishing activities at the heart of the local culture. There is a large transient population for fishing and cannery work. Many of the shareholders of Pauloff Harbor and Unga now live in Sand Point. Sand Point is home to the largest fishing fleet in the Aleutian Chain. The State provides regional services through public safety, fish and game, and the court system. Trident Seafoods operates a major bottom fish, pollock, salmon and fish meal plant and provides fuel and other services. Peter Pan Seafoods owns a storage and transfer station. Locals participate in subsistence consumption, including fish and caribou, and 116 residents hold commercial fishing permits.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Direct flights to Anchorage are available.
Airport Facilities	Sand Point offers a State-owned airport with a 5,213' long by 150' wide paved runway. Runway expansion and airport road paving is planned. CAUTION: an 80 – 120 ft. cliff on east side of runway.
Airline Services	PenAir
Freight	Regular barge services supply the community.
Vessel Support:	Marine facilities include a 25-acre boat harbor with four docks, 134 boat slips, a harbormaster office, barge off-loading area, and a 150-ton lift. The Robert E. Galovin small boat harbor encompasses 25 acres of waterfront with four docks and approximately 130 boat slips. The State Ferry operates bi-monthly between May and October.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Telephone	Interior Telephone Co: (1-800-478-3127); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)	COMMUNICATIONS
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net); Arctic Net/TelAlaska, Inc: (www.arctic.net)	
TV Stations	ARCS	
Radio Stations	KSDP-AM	
Cable Provider	None	
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network	
Electricity	TDX Power	
Fuel	Diesel, and unleaded gasoline.	
Fuel Storage	Trident Seafoods (841,932 gallons); Shumagin Distributors (1,000 gallons); City of Sand Point (1,000 gallons); Peter Pan Seafoods (1,000 gallons); Reeve Aleutian Airways (1,500 gallons); Aleutian Commercial (2,350 gallons); Sand Point Electric (40,000 gallons)	
Housing	Anchor Inn Motel; Trident Seafoods Inc.; Hodges B&B.	
Water & Sewage	Water is derived from Humbolt Creek and treated. The city operates a piped water and sewer system serving 170 households and 22 businesses; all are fully plumbed. Trident Seafoods has first water rights; the city has requested funds to develop a new groundwater source.	
Miscellaneous	The community has one school, attended by 119 students. Trident Seafoods operates its own power generation facility.	

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified

Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified
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9770.1.12 – Shemya Station Community Profile

SHEMYA STATION COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	27 (2007 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	Unincorporated
Native Entities	N/A

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Emergency services provided by the military.

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

There are not local organization or contacts for this community.

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Eareckson Air Force Station, or Shemya Station, is located on Shemya Island on the western end of the Aleutian Chain, at approximately 52.724°N/174.112°E. (Sec. 14, T086S, R257W, Seward Meridian.) Shemya Station is located in the Aleutian Islands Recording District. Shemya Station is in a maritime climate zone. Average temperatures range from 11° to 65°F. Snowfall averages 41 inches; total annual precipitation is 21 inches.
History, Culture, & Demographics	The entire group of islands was called Semichi by the Russians. Shemya Island is likely the same island called St. Abraham by Vitus Bering in 1741. The air station was developed during World War II as an Army Air base, and later became an Air Force intelligence site. At its peak, Shemya Station housed over 1,100 personnel; by 1980, the workforce had been reduced to 600. Shemya Station was closed in 1995; there is currently a small group of caretakers residing on the base
Economy	Eareckson Air Force Station is closed. Residents are employed under contract as caretakers of the facility.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Shemya Station is a military base with access strictly controlled by the U.S. Air Force and is restricted to military craft or emergency landings. Visitors must be on official military business to go to Shemya Station.
Airport Facilities	Military permitted only for runway use. Eareckson Air Force Station once maintained a seaplane landing facility; it is restricted to military craft or emergency landings.

FACILITIES & UTILITIES

No community wide facilities or utilities, except for electricity generation by USAF generator, which is operated by USAF and privately.

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)

Potential Command Posts	None identified
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified

9770.1.13 – Unalaska/Dutch Harbor Community Profile

UNALASKA/DUTCH HARBOR COMMUNITY PROFILE

Population	4376 (2010 DCCED Certified Population)
Borough Located In	Unorganized
Incorporation Type	1 st Class City
Native Entities	Regional: Aleut Corporation Non-Profit Aleutian Pribilof Island Association, Incorporated Profit Ounalashka Corporation Village Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska (Federally Recognized Tribe)

EMERGENCY SERVICES

State Troopers	Dutch Harbor Post (581-1432)
Police	Unalaska Police Department (581-1233)
Fire	Unalaska Volunteer Fire/EMS (581-1233); Unalaska Search & Rescue Divers (581-1233)
Medical	Iliuliuk Family & Health Services, Inc. (581-1202); Oonalashka Clinic (581-2742)

LOCAL CONTACTS & REGIONAL/STATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH LOCAL OFFICES

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	WEBSITE/EMAIL
Aleut Corporation	4000 Old Seward Hwy, Suite 300 Anchorage, AK 99503	561-4300 276-3924 (fax)	www.aleutcorp.com receptionist@aleutcorp.com
Aleutian Housing Authority	520 E 32 nd Ave Anchorage, AK 99503	563-2146 563-3104 (fax)	www.aleutian-housing.com
Aleutian Pribilof Island Association	1131 E International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	276-2700 276-4351 (fax)	www.apiai.org
City of Unalaska	PO Box 610 Unalaska, AK 99685	581-1251 581-1417 (fax)	www.ci.unalaska.ak.us cityclerk@ci.unalaska.ak.us
Dutch Harbor Fisherman	550 W International Airport Rd Anchorage, AK 99518	770-0820 770-0822 (fax)	www.thedutchharborfisherman.com
Oualashka Corporation	PO Box 149 Unalaska, AK 99685	581-1276 581-1496 (fax)	www.ounalashka.com
Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska	PO Box 334 Unalaska, AK 99685	581-2920 581-3644 (fax)	robin.qawalangin@gmail.com
Southeast Alaska Municipal Conference	3300 Arctic Blvd, Suite 203 Anchorage, AK 99503	562-7380 356-1206 (fax)	www.swamc.org

GENERAL

Location and Climate	Unalaska overlooks Iliuliuk Bay and Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island in the Aleutian Chain. It lies 800 air miles from Anchorage, and 1,700 miles northwest of Seattle. The name Dutch Harbor is often applied to the portion of the city on Amaknak Island, which is connected to Unalaska Island by bridge; Dutch Harbor is actually within the boundaries of the City of Unalaska, which lies at approximately 53.874°N/166.537°W. (Sec. 11, T073S, R118W, Seward Meridian.) An arctic maritime climate dominates the area and generates strong winds throughout much of the year. Winter temperatures generally range from 15° to 35°F and summers from 43° to 63°F. Average snowfall is 89 inches, with total annual precipitation of 58 inches.
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History, Culture, & Demographics

More than 3,000 Unangan (known since the Russian era as "Aleuts") lived in 24 settlements on Unalaska and Amaknak Islands when first visited by the Russians in 1759. Unalaska became a Russian trading port for the fur seal industry in 1768. In 1787, many hunters and their families were enslaved and relocated by the Russian American Company to the Pribilof Islands to work in the fur seal harvest. In 1825, the Russian Orthodox Church of the Holy Ascension of Christ was constructed; the founding priest, Ivan Veniaminov, composed the first Aleut writing system with local assistance and translated scripture into Aleut. Since Aleuts were not forced to give up their language or culture by the Russian Orthodox priests, the church remained strong in the community. By this time, however, between 1830 and 1840, only 200 to 400 Aleuts lived in Unalaska. In 1880, the Methodist Church opened a school, clinic and the Jesse Lee Home for orphans. The City of Unalaska incorporated in March 1942. On June 3, 1942, Unalaska was attacked by the Japanese; in response the US government interned almost all of the Aleuts from the island in Southeast Alaska for the duration of World War II. The Russian Orthodox Church, nearly destroyed by evacuating U.S. Army troops, is the oldest Russian Orthodox cruciform-style church in North America.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska. The population of the community consists of 9.3% Alaska Native or part Native. Subsistence activities remain important to the Unangan community and many long-term non-Native residents as well. Unalaska has seen rapid growth over the past couple of decades and is now a very culturally-diverse community.

Economy

Unalaska's economy is based on commercial fishing, fish processing, and fleet services, such as fuel, repairs and maintenance, trade and transportation. The community enjoys a strategic position as the center of a rich fishing area and as a way-station for transshipment of cargo between Pacific Rim trading partners. The Great Circle shipping route from major west coast ports to the Pacific Rim passes within 50 miles of Unalaska, and Dutch Harbor provides natural protection for fishing vessels and others seeking refuge from foul weather. Onshore and offshore processors provide some local employment, but a significant number of non-resident workers are brought in during the peak season. Westward, UniSea, Alyeska, Icicle, Trident and Harbor Crown Seafoods process the commercial catch. Fifty residents hold commercial fishing permits. Unalaska has a budding tourist industry and a new convention and visitor's bureau. The city boasts two new and highly-praised facilities, the Museum of the Aleutians and the Aleutian WWII Visitors Center, which is part of the Aleutian World War II National Historical Park.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility	Daily scheduled flights serve the community. The State Ferry operates bi-monthly from Kodiak between April and October.
Airport Facilities	State-owned 4100' long by 100' wide paved runway; a seaplane base is also available.
Airline Services	Scheduled and charter airline from Anchorage.
Freight	There are ten major docks in Unalaska; three are operated by the city.
Vessel Support:	A refurbished World War II submarine dock offers ship repair services. The International Port of Dutch Harbor serves fishing and shipping vessels, with 5,200 feet of moorage and 1,232 feet of floating dock. The small boat harbor provides 238 moorage slips. The Carl E. Moses Boat Harbor has 52 slips available for vessels up to 150 feet. .

FACILITIES & UTILITIES	
Telephone	Interior Telephone Co: (1-800-478-3127); AT&T:(1-800-288-2020); GCI: (1-800-880-4800 / www.gci.net)
Wireless and Internet	GCI: (1-800-880-4800 /www.gci.net); Arctic Net/TelAlaska, Inc: (www.arctic.net)
TV Stations	ARCS; KIAL; K081W-LPTV
Radio Stations	KIAL-AM; KSKA-FM
Cable Provider	Eyecom Inc./TelAlaska
Teleconferencing	Alaska Teleconferencing Network
Electricity	Unalaska Electric Utility
Fuel	Diesel, propane, Jet A, and unleaded gasoline.
Fuel Storage (Total Capacity)	Delta Western (6,462,492 gallons); North Pacific Fuel (2,445,492 gallons); Westward Seafood (1,023,876 gallons); Capt. Bay (2,520,000 gallons); Resoff (2,661,036 gallons); Offshore Systems 3,287 gallons)
Housing	The Grand Aleutian and UniSea Inn (581-7307or 581-3844); Carl's Hotel (581-1230)
Water & Sewage	A new reservoir at Icy Creek and a dam at Pyramid and Unalaska Creeks supply water, which is chlorinated and stored in a tank. The city seeks to construct a 2-million-gallon back-up storage tank above Ballyhoo Road. All homes and on-shore fish processors are served by the city's piped water system. Piped sewage receives primary treatment before discharge into Unalaska Bay. Nearly all households have plumbing; a few homes use septic tanks or privies.
Miscellaneous	The community has two schools, attended by 389 students. The city has a new Class-1 lined 6-acre landfill and baler; recycling and hazardous waste disposal is provided. All on-shore processors generate their own electrical power.

COMMUNICATIONS

SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT	
<i>(Contact local officials to determine possibility of using community facilities.)</i>	
Potential Command Posts	The Grand Aleutian Hotel has a large ballroom and several small conference spaces suitable for a type 2 incident command post. Communications to include telephone and wifi are minimal, external resources will need to be brought in for any major response. Contact the Grand Aleutian at (907) 581-3844. www.grandaleutian.com . The City of Unalaska Public Safety Building is serves as the city's emergency operations center and is another potential incident command post. This facility has eight dedicated laptops, four phone lines and both wired and wireless internet. For use, contact city manager Jamie Sunderland at (907) 581-1233.
Potential Staging Areas	None identified
Local Spill Response Equipment	None identified